



NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

PROGRESS MONITOR 2017

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FOREWORD

Premature death from noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) continues to be one of the major development challenges in the 21st century. NCDs kill 15 million women and men between the ages of 30 and 70 each year, and leave no country untouched.

This burden is rising disproportionately among low-income and lower-middle-income countries, where almost half of premature NCD deaths occur. Within countries, these deaths disproportionately affect the poorest and those furthest behind. The NCD epidemic is driven by poverty, globalization of marketing and trade of health-harming products, rapid urbanization, and population growth.

This Progress Monitor is based on the latest data tracked against 10 progress indicators to chart progress in developing national responses. It describes achievements and challenges faced by all countries in fulfilling promises made since the first United Nations High-level Meeting on NCDs in 2011.

Most premature NCD deaths can be prevented or delayed by implementing a set of so called “best buys” and other interventions to prevent and control these conditions, primarily cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases, cancer and diabetes. These measures were endorsed by the 70th World Health Assembly and are available to all countries.

World leaders committed in the Agenda for Sustainable Development to reduce premature NCD deaths by one third by 2030 and promote mental health and wellbeing (Sustainable Development Goal target 3.4).

Since the 2011 High-level Meeting, governments have made many political commitments to prevent and control NCDs. Progress, however, has been insufficient and highly uneven. Unless political leaders accelerate commitments to take national action at the third UN High-level Meeting in 2018, the current rate of decline in premature death from NCDs will not meet the SDG target, leading to significant GDP losses and impoverishing millions of people through long-term healthcare costs.

To promote accountability to the world’s citizens, WHO defined the 10 national progress indicators that it will use to develop a report in November 2017 for the UN General Assembly. Member States will review this report in January 2018, which will set the tone for negotiations on the outcome document for the third High-level Meeting.

This report shows we are on the path to tangible progress in countries, and that the roadmap contained in the 2011 Political Declaration can promote collective action for faster results. However, it also reveals progress has been impeded in many countries and that bolder political action is needed to address constraints, including the mobilization of domestic and external resources and safeguarding communities from interference by powerful economic operators.

This Progress Monitor urges Member States to ensure that the steps needed for all people, especially the poorest, to live in a world free of the avoidable burden of NCDs are reiterated at the 2018 High-level Meeting.

The UN, as a global beacon of solidarity, must also show it can shape such a world. In so doing, it must keep listening to and involving the peoples of the world. It must build a future that ensures globalization becomes a positive force for present and future generations.

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

Director-General

World Health Organization

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